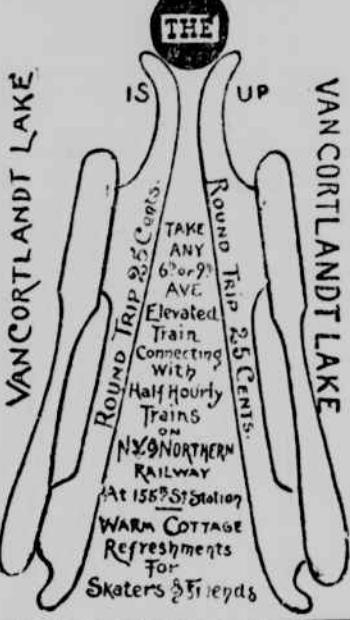


## NEW POLICE CAPTAINS.

THREE SERGEANTS PROMOTED.

JAMES K. PRICE, JOHN J. DONOHUE AND PATRICK H. PICKETT ARE THE MEN.  
The Police Commissioners appointed three new captains of the force, choosing for promotion three of the sergeants who stood well on the Civil Service eligible list. Commissioner McNamee moved the promotion of sergeant James K. Price, of the Central Office, who headed the list; Commissioner Martin selected sergeant John J. Donohue, of the East Thirty-fifth-squad, and Commissioner Sheehan chose sergeant Patrick H. Pickett, of the City Hall squad. Commiss-

## SKATING TO-DAY.



CAPTAIN DONOHUE.

sioner McNamee voted with his colleagues to make the appointment. Captain Price will perform duty at the Central Office for a time. Captain Pickett will have command in East Eighty-eighth-squad. Captain Donohue will be in charge of the City Hall squad.

The Commissioners sent Captain Max Schmittberger from East Eighty-eighth-squad to Leeward-squad, and moved Captain Thomas M. Ryan from Leeward-squad, to Highbridge. Captain E. W. Martin, who lives in Tremont, has been in command of the Kingsbridge squad. Was directed to relieve Captain George Washburn at Tremont, and Captain Washburn was sent to Kingsbridge.

Captain Price was born near Liverpool, England, in 1847, but was brought to this country by his parents when he was an infant. He was a machinist in this city previous to his appointment as a policeman in 1874. He also served for a time as an enlisted soldier in the United States Army in the West. He became a roundman three years after his appointment, holding that grade during the years he served as a detective in the West Thirtieth-squad, under Captain Williams. When Williams became an



CAPTAIN PICKETT.

Inspector, Price was transferred to the Central Office, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant in 1887. As a detective in the "Templeton" district Price made for himself a remarkable record. He received hostile mention by the Police Board twice, and he was brought before the Commissioners three times to be tried on charges. Two complaints against him were dismissed. He received a reprimand in one case. He arrested 1,740 persons. Most of the prisoners were convicted, their terms of imprisonment amounting altogether to 510 years. One murderer arrested by him was hanged. The prisoners who escaped being sent to prisons paid fines amounting to \$6,295. Price also recovered stolen property to the value of \$76,000. After he became a sergeant he made 105 complaints, upon which one policeman was dismissed from the force, 101 were fined, and two received reprimands.

Among the New Yorkers who lately recommended Price's promotion are Judge Miles Beach, of the Supreme Court; President Cheney, of the Garfield National Bank; William Brookfield, Hugh O'Neill, W. D. Slane and T. E. Starr. Price is a Republican.



CAPTAIN PRICE.

Captain Pickett is forty-eight years old, and was born in this city. He joined the police force in 1865, was a roundman two years later, and became a sergeant in 1876. As a sergeant for twenty-two years he performed duty in a number of precincts, and at different periods he also was attached to inspection districts under Inspectors McDermott and Thorne. In July, 1890, he was placed in command of sixty policemen who were detailed to enforce the street-cleaning ordinances. The policemen of the squad were nicknamed "paper-shavers." Recently, on account of a change in the law, they were sent back to the street. Pickett was made acting captain of the City Hall squad.

Captain Donohue was also born in this city. He is thirty-seven years old, and has been a policeman since 1874. On account of political influence he was a patrolman for three years, while he was promoted to the grade of roundman. His promotion to the rank of sergeant was in 1886. After serving in the Madison-squad and Eldridge-squad, he was sent to the East Eighty-eighth-squad. He is known to have had the support of Tammany politicians in his promotions. Captain Pickett also is classed as a Tammany Democrat.

TO BRING CORPORATIONS UNDER THE RULES.

President Evan Thomas has sent a recommendation to the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, that a by-law be framed putting corporations on the same basis as individuals, so far as the by-laws of the Exchange are concerned. The Managers yesterday directed the Law Committee to formulate a by-law to this effect. Its adoption will be considered soon. The object of this step is to enable the Exchange to hold corporations amenable to its rules. The Exchange is composed solely of individuals, at present, and those individuals are reached by the rules, corporations which they control are not reached.

THE RANCKOFF MAY BE SENT TO THE LAKES.

A rumor that was current at the Navy Yard yesterday was that the Ranckoff, the vessel recently built at Elizabethport, N. J., and which is to be put into commission in a few days, is to be sent to the lakes to take the place of the Michigan. The Ranckoff was designed and built for service as a trading-ship for the cadets of the Naval Academy, but she is much more of a war-ship than the old fourth-rate side-wheel steamer Michigan, now in the lake service. If she should be sent to the lakes it will be necessary to put the Michigan out of commission, or put her

THERE are 40,000 families in and near New York who buy the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. More than 700,000 copies sold throughout the country monthly in cities and the larger towns.

NEW GROWNS FOR WOMEN'S WORK.

The attention of the public is called to the work at the Madison Avenue Depository and Exchange for Women's Work at Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st.

The object of the exchange is to help the large class of women, who, through reverses, failures, or misfortune, have been forced to turn to their own hands for support. The exchange is the medium through which this class reach the public. To the exchange they bring their goods—simply unpledged linens, delicately decorated tins of china, etc. There can be found easily old Christmas gifts, and by getting them there people can help a worthy charity.

CHRISTMAS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Any gowns or garments to any point in New-England for the Christmas holidays will do well to remain on the old reliable Stonington Line, which is indeed of its safe, calm and comfortable "middle-of-the-road" to make connection with all kinds of weather. The most popular "Mains" and "New-England" now running on this line, present all latest improvements and appliances applicable to ship-building, and are the handiest, safest and most comfortable vessels of their class about.

## DANGER IN THE SCHOOLS.

## BUILDINGS IN A BAD SANITARY SHAPE.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE UNWILLING TO ALLOW MONEY TO IMPROVE THEM.

The feature of the morning session of the Board of Estimate yesterday was the discussion of many of the school buildings of the city are in a deplorable condition, and that thirty of them have been condemned by the Board of Health. Robert MacNay, chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education, representing this body, asked for \$18,000 for repairs and changes on ninety-eight buildings, as per list of the Superintendent of School Buildings. The sum asked for for 1892 for this purpose was \$45,000.

The reports of the sanitary inspectors of the Board of Health show that the thirty school buildings referred to were condemned for faulty construction, improper ventilation and bad sanitary arrangement, only \$14,000 was allowed, on the condition of a thorough examination of those buildings by the Committee's experts.

After the meeting Mr. MacNay said: "Unless I get enough money to put the schools in good sanitary condition I will sever my connection with the Board of Education. I cannot understand the action of the Board of Estimate. If these schools belonged to an ordinary citizen the Board of Health would close them up tight as a drum. But they belong to the city, and they are allowed to remain open, and thousands of children are running dangerous risks every day."

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate there were present School Commissioners Lunnus, MacNay, Wehrum, Hubbard, Gerard, Holt, Straus and Mrs. Clara M. Williams. The provisional allowance for the public schools was \$4,446,355.64. The total final appropriation was \$4,446,355.64, or \$40,000 less than the original estimates fixed by the Board of Education.

The usual sums of \$150,000 and \$125,000 to the College of the City of New-York and the Normal College respectively were voted. For salaries of teachers in the grammar and primary schools \$31,125,000 was granted, when \$31,212,350 was asked. The janitors got \$167,000, and teachers and janitors of evening schools, \$100,000, and clerks, \$42,750. The item of \$60,000 for "counsel to the board" was omitted.

There was a lively discussion over the \$37,000 asked for to maintain the schoolship St. Mary's. Last year \$22,500 was allowed for this purpose. Mr. Straus championed "nautical education" and said the St. Mary's was unworthy and ought to be relieved. President Barker, of the Tax Department, said that the St. Mary's was a bore-hole on the school system. Controller Myers talked in the same vein. The allowance was cut down to \$20,000. "We can never hope to get the schoolship St. Mary's," said Commissioner Straus.

In the consideration of the allowances for evening schools, the Mayor said that Mrs. Williams, as chairman of the evening schools committee, had violated the law in exceeding the appropriation. Mrs. Williams replied that there always had been a deficit in that account. The sum of \$157,883 was allowed for the evening schools, several thousand dollars less than was asked, and \$3,000 less than was granted last year.

Commissioner MacNay made a strong appeal to prevent the cutting down of the item for repairs of school buildings. He said:

"When you cut this item down you don't know what you are doing. Every pony of this \$42,352 we have asked for is needed. We may, probably, well, lay off chokers knocking at our doors next spring, and if it once gets a foothold, our schools may be damaged. Think before you act."

Commissioner Wehrum said: "The stretch in some of the school buildings that have been condemned by the Board of Health is something terrible."

Mr. Thalmesinger was formerly president of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. The bank had a run on it in 1890. The Clearing House Committee investigated it and found it sound. Mr. Thalmesinger soon after assumed the presidency; it is not said, because he would not allow certain stockholders to use the bank for personal ends. Other people say that, while no word was ever said against Mr. Thalmesinger, many bankers do not think him an ideal president, owing to the belief that he does not pay sufficient attention to the details of banking.

THE CHANCES FOR SKATING.

A FEW DAYS MORE OF COLD WEATHER WILL MAKE THE ICE SAFE IN CENTRAL PARK.

—Skating will soon become a lost art, said Captain Collins of the Park police as he gazed sadly at the film of ice on the large lake at Central Park yesterday. Many anxious skaters visited the lake during the afternoon hoping to find a firm body of ice. Where there was ice, all they were all disappointed. Where there was no ice, all it was rough and dirty and did not average an inch and half in thickness.

Suburban ponds in Westchester, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Staten Island were all covered with a thick coating of ice, and youngsters had a merry day of it. The cold wave, however, must continue for several days before there can be hopes for the skating in Central Park. Unless an immediate thaw sets in there will be skating today at Hoboken Pond, Croton and Van Cortlandt lakes. Officials of the Park Department made their usual investigation yesterday, and secretary Burns said in the afternoon that nothing happened these lakes would be thrown open to the public to-day. The ice was in fairly good condition, and was found to be of a uniform thickness of three and a half inches. The ice should be four inches thick to-day, which would make it safe.

We have not had much skating in Central Park in recent years," said Secretary Burns, "and it is doubtful if we have much this winter. The conditions have changed materially around Central Park in recent years, and the lakes do not freeze as they would if they were more exposed. Would you believe it, there has been only a day and a half of skating on the lake in Central Park in the last three years? There was no skating at all during the winter of 1890 and 1891, and the lakes were not thrown open to the public to-day. The ice was in fairly good condition, and was found to be of a uniform thickness of three and a half inches. The ice should be four inches thick to-day, which would make it safe.

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It was also learned that there would be little if any accommodation for skaters in Central Park. The only shelter might be used, but nothing has been done yet. The recent efforts to secure bids for erecting a house ended in a fizzle, and new bids will be opened on January 6. The contractor who submitted a bid recently, which was refused afterward, called on the Park officials and apologized. He said that he had made a mistake on his estimate, and that his bid was several hundred dollars more than it should have been. Even if a satisfactory bid is received later, the work of erecting a house cannot be finished before February, so that the house would be practically of little benefit to skaters, at least for this winter, for there is much skating most of it will come before February 1.

It is doubtful if the lakes in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will be thrown open to the public at least until after Monday. The Park Commissioners fear the great crush, which would go to the lakes during the hollidays, and the red hall will not be displaced until the ice is absolutely safe, or until a regiment of soldiers could tramp over it in safety.

THE WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY JEWS THE TRUST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.—The announcement is made this morning that the last great opponent of the Edison General Electric Company has surrendered, the Westinghouse Company having turned its World's Fair lighting contracts over to the trust. When the independent lighting contracts were awarded last spring, the General Electric Company wanted \$1,550,000, or \$18.50 a lamp for 100,000 lamps, and the Westinghouse people offered to do the lighting for \$13.50 a lamp, and finally got the contract at that price after a hard fight. Now the Edison General Electric contracts and all.

FOR A NATIONAL SHIP CANAL CONVENTION.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 23.—As the result of correspondence with a large number of commercial and municipal organizations in various parts of the country, Mr. Thompson, secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, to-day issued a call for a National Ship Canal Convention to be held in Washington on January 12, 1893.

ONE BOY DEAD, THE OTHER DYING.

Indians, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to "The Sentinel" from Fort Wayne says: At New Haven, six miles east of here, Henry, the eleven-year-old son of Samuel Smith, saw his brother shotgun leaning against a table in the kitchen. Thinking the gun was loaded, he pointed it at his two younger brothers, Joseph and George, aged ten and eight, respectively. He missed the two boys, and the gun fell instantaneously.

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